

INSTRUCTION BOOK

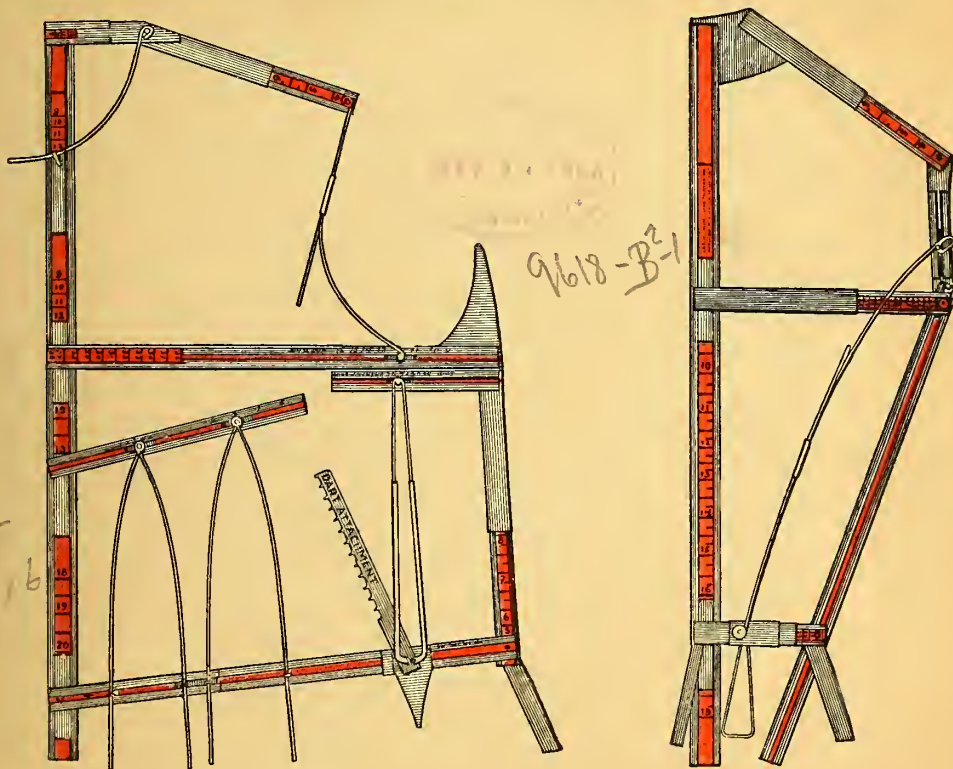
..FOR USING..

The Buddington Improved

DRESS CUTTING MACHINE

WITH DART ATTACHMENT

For Cutting French Bias Basque, Enlarging Darts, etc.



A Perfect Fit Without Change of Seam.

UNRIVALLED IN PERFECT FITTING, EASE OF HANDLING, QUICK ADJUSTMENT,
GREAT SIMPLICITY AND GENERAL CONVENIENCE.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

MR. & MRS. F. E. BUDDINGTON,

2327 INDIANA AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

FIRST EDITION.

Entered According to Act of Congress, February 10, 1896, by F. E. BUDDINGTON, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

TT320
B72

CAUTION.

The undersigned is patentee, proprietor and sole manufacturer of the Buddington Improved Dress Cutting Machine, Patented June 18th, 1895, also the Buddington Dress Cutting Machine, Patented Feb. 13th, 1883, copyrighted Dec. 28, 1880 and April 28, 1884. Also Patentee of the Buddington Sleeve Cutting Machine, Patented Nov. 18, 1890. Any person manufacturing, imitating or infringing on the said Dress or Sleeve Cutting Machines in any way, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

F. E. BUDDINGTON.

RETAIL PRICE-LIST.

Buddington Improved Dress Cutting Machine, with Book,	\$ 5.00
Buddington Improved Dress Cutting Machine, with Book, and plain verbal Instructions on Setting Machine and Drafting ordinary Basque.....	7.00
Buddington Dress Cutting Machine, with Book and full course of verbal instructions	10.00
Buddington Sleeve Cutting Machine.....	2.00
Steel Tracing Wheel, (best).....	.50
Tracing Wheel, (good).....	.15
Measure Book50
Tape Line, (linen).....	.10
Tape Line, (sewed sateen, best).....	.25

One Instruction Book and Dart Rule goes with each Machine. Extra ones are 50c. each.

For Wholesale Price List of Machine and all the goods we handle send 2 cent stamp to our Chicago office. Agents wanted everywhere, and now is the time to secure territory. On receipt of price, any of the above articles will be sent post-paid (except Machines, which are sent by express). In ordering Machines, state what Express Co. you wish them shipped by.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

It is best to send the FULL AMOUNT with your order, as goods are sent C. O. D., unless fully paid for, which makes them cost from 25c. to 50c. more. Send money by Post-Office Money Order, Express, Registered Letter or Draft on Chicago or New York. Money Sent as above at our risk. Address

F. E. BUDDINGTON, 2327 Indiana Ave., Chicago.



INTRODUCTORY.

Several years ago we invented and put on the market the Buddington Dress Cutting Machine. It was a radical departure from all methods in use at that time. It had many things to contend with, as all new ideas and inventions have. It had the prejudice of the people to overcome, together with the attacks of the promoters of other systems. But it conquered them all, true merit was in it, and when the ladies discovered this fact they adopted it, and discarded the tiresome and complicated methods they had been using. Therefore, we claim and can easily prove, that our machine was the first practical adjustable system ever put on the market. As soon as we proved that it could be done, many imitators sprung up with contrivances of various kinds. Many of these affairs were of so crude a nature, they have been changed many times since, and judging from reports of those who have used them, they are no better now than they were before. This is not surprising, for we control the only principle on which an adjustable machine can be made to work successfully. (We are so sure of this, that we have followed the same general plan in our new machine.) But the ladies were not deceived by these affairs, they knew the genuine article from the counterfeit and continued to rush in the orders, soon rolling up the total of machines in use to the colossal number of One Hundred Thousand.

Thanking our numerous friends and patrons who have so loyally stood by us and who have encouraged us by their kind words of praise spoken, not only to us, but to their friends, and which have in no small way contributed to the wonderful success of our machine, we now submit for your inspection, our latest: "The Buddington Improved Dress Cutting Machine." We do not intend this improved machine shall supplant the other, we shall make and sell the other machine as long as there is a person that wants it. But this is an age of rush and hurry. Dress Makers want a machine they can lay on a bolt of cloth, turn a crank and have the dresses come out finished in assorted sizes; we have not quite accomplished this, but think we have come as near it as it is possible to get. We expect after you get accustomed to it, you will draft the dress in less time than you take in getting the measures. We have spared no labor or expense in making this machine, we have given years of time in experimenting and perfecting it and are confident, with its wonderful simplicity, accuracy, dart attachment, ease of adjustment and other great advantages, it will soon be in universal use all over the land. To accomplish this, we must have your help. The machine may be perfect and worth more to those who buy than we can estimate, but how are they to know this unless you tell them. We want your good will, we want your kind words, we want your co-operation, we want you to sell the machine if you will; if you cannot, you may know of some one who can. Tell them about it, tell us about it and we will send them our price list and all other information we may have.

And in conclusion will say, we want to know what you think of the machine after using it long enough to become thoroughly accustomed to it. Write us telling what you think of it—we may print the replies in our circulars and books if agreeable to you.

Sincerely yours,

MR. & MRS. F. E. BUDDINGTON.

Fig. 1.

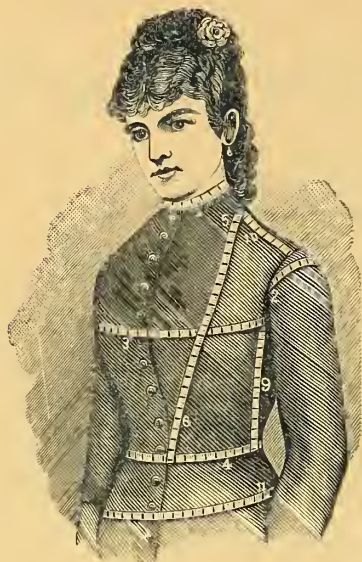


Fig. 2.



You Take the Measure

WE DO THE REST.

Be careful in taking the measures. Remember the machine will reproduce just what you call the measure, whether it is right or wrong. If you doubt this set slide **4** to any back measure and try the tape. Again set back and front of machine to any bust measure, lay front of machine on table, place back of machine with back bar against the under arm bar, with bust bars of front and back in line, now measure with tape along the bust bars from outside of front to outside of back and you find just one-half inch more than one-half the bust measure. This one-half inch comes out at top of under arm wire, all the other measures are the same. There is no guess work about the machine. Keep taking measures until you become an expert. Remember that what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well.

THE ARM'S EYE MEASURE.

The measure you are sure to get wrong, unless you are very careful, is the arms eye, on account of the large sleeves now worn. This measure is more difficult to get than formerly. (It would be better to remove large sleeves when taking this measure.) There is no danger of getting it too small, the only danger is in getting it too large. It must not under *any circumstances* be larger than neck measure; if it is, you may be sure it is wrong. This measure not only regulates slide **5** at arm hole, but a slide of still more importance and that is the bust bar at slide **4**, and the bust bar regulates the waist bar at under arm. Move slide **4** up and down and you will see it change the whole machine at these points. The arm's eye is never larger than neck and is usually smaller. Be careful about the front, under arm and back measures. Always use a cord or belt around waist and push it down as far as you wish waist of dress to come and measure to lower edge.

TAKING THE MEASURE.

Buckle a belt tightly around the waist as low down as you wish the waist of dress to come.

1.—**Neck Measure** is taken around neck, inside collar tight. (See measure 1 in Fig. 1 and 2.)

2.—**Arm's Eye** is taken around arm, about one inch below point of shoulder bone *very tight*. (See 2 in Fig. 1 and 2.) N. B.—This is a very important measure and if taken too loose will not fit, when taken correct is *never* larger than neck measure and usually smaller. (See further instructions Page 2.)

3.—**Bust Measure** is taken smoothly around fullest part of bust and raised slightly in back. (See 3 in Fig. 1 and 2.) N. B.—Care should be taken that tape line is not allowed to slip down and thus bust measure taken too tight.

4.—**Waist Measure** is taken around lower part of waist *tight*. (See 4 in Fig. 1 and 2.)

5.—**Front Measure** is taken from prominent bone in back of neck to waist line in centre of front. (See 5 and 6 in Fig. 1 and 2.)

6.—**Height of Darts**. While taking front measure, and before moving tape, notice where tape strikes fullest part of bust. (See 6 in Fig. 1.)

7.—**Back Measure** is taken from prominent bone in back of neck to waist line in centre of back. (See 7 in Fig. 2.)

8.—**Width of Back** is taken from exactly centre of one arm's eye, across back to centre of other. (See 8 in Fig. 2.)

9.—**Under Arm Measure** is taken from high up under arm (while arm rests naturally by side) to waist line at side. (See 9 in Fig. 1 shows measure a little too far front, it should be directly under the arm.) N. B.—It is a good plan to have a loop sewed in end of tape, and with a lead pencil thrust through, hold the pencil *crosswise* under the arm and push it up as far as you can.

10.—**Shoulder Measure** is taken from side neck where neck joins body, to one-fourth inch below point of shoulder bone. (See 10 in Fig. 1 and 2.)

11.—**Hip Measure** is taken four inches below waist, *loose*. (See 11 in Fig. 1 and 2.)

12.—**Arm's Eye For Sleeve** is taken around arm half way between shoulder and elbow easy.

13.—**Shoulder to Elbow Measure** is taken from point of shoulder to elbow—hand resting on front waist.

14.—**Length of Sleeve** is taken from shoulder bone, to one and one-half inches above joint at wrist, around outside point of elbow—hand resting on waist.

15.—**Elbow Measure** is taken around elbow with arm bent; easy measure; not tight.

16.—**Wrist Measure** is taken around wrist; tight as you can draw tape.

17.—**Skirt Measure**. Take skirt measure from waist line at front and back to floor.

BACK BARS.

For convenience of reference, we call the different parts of machine, Bars.

Back Bar—has the back measures with slides **1** and **4**.

Shoulder Bar—has the shoulder measures.

Bust Bar—the bust measures.

Waist Bar—the waist measures and slide **6**.

Side Bar—is the Bar from waist to arm's eye, the rivets at end of bust and waist slide are in this Bar.

Side Body Wire—is the curved wire from arm's eye bar to waist, and continuing below waist, is the front wire.

Back Wire—is the short wire below waist and is marked "Back," in diagram on dart rule.

Arm's Eye Bar—is the Bar that connects the side Bar with shoulder Bar and carries slide **7**.

Back Skirt Plate—is the plate that extends outside of back Bar and is attached to slide **4**.

Neck Plate—connects the top of back and shoulder Bars.

Side Body Plate—is attached to end of waist slide and projects outside of side Bar.

FRONT BARS.

Front Bar—is the long bar with its several measures and slides **3, 4, 6** and **7**.

Neck Bar—has the neck measures.

Shoulder Bar—the shoulder measures.

Bust Bar—the bust measures.

Dart Bar—has double rows of measures and holds the top of darts. (Slide 10 and 11.)

Waist Bar—holds the lower dart slides and lower end of under arm wire with accompanying bust measures.

Under Arm Bar—has the under arm measures.

Under Arm Wire Bar—holds top of under arm wire (Slide 13) with accompanying bust measures.

Under Arm Wire—is the two wires from waist to bust Bar.

Under Arm Plate—extends below waist Bar, from lower end of under arm wire.

Hip Plate—is attached to lower end of under arm Bar.

Arm's Eye Plate—is attached to upper end of under arm Bar.

Arm's Eye Wire—is the wire from shoulder to bust Bar.

Neck Wire—is the wire from neck to front Bar.

Front Wire of First Dart—is the **1st** dart wire.

Back Wire of First Dart—is the **2nd** dart wire.

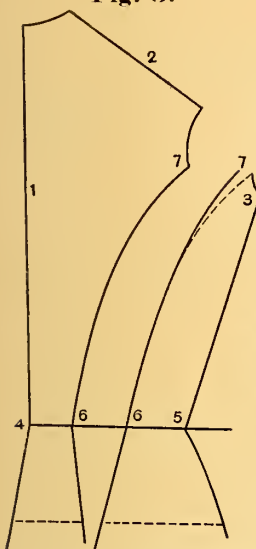
Front Wire of Second Dart—is the **3rd** dart wire.

Back Wire of Second Dart—is the **4th** dart wire.

THE SLIDES.

Every slide (except front bust) has a spring of some kind to hold it in place. These slides move very easily, and respond to the touch instantly, if they are taken hold of in proper place. In setting slides with a rivet in the end, like shoulder, bust and waist of back, take hold of the rivet, (don't put fingers on the measure strip as it is not necessary, and soon soils them.) In setting slides that run in the long bars, front and back, take hold of the bar directly *over*, or as *near* the slide you wish to move as possible. In setting front bust slide, take hold of under arm bar about two inches below where it is attached to bust bar.

Fig. 3.



SETTING THE BACK.

See Back Diagram on Dart Rule.

- 1.—Move Slide 1 down to star (this is to allow shoulder to be set,) after which, move up to lower end of Arm's Eye Bar.
- 2.—Set Slide 2 (Shoulder Bar) to Shoulder Measure.
- 3.—Set Slide 3 (Bust Bar) to Bust Measure.
- 4.—Set upper edge of Slide 4 (Back Bar) to Back Measure.
- 5.—Set Slide 5 (Waist Bar) to Waist Measure. When Waist Measure is less than 23, set at 23.
- 6.—With hand on rivet at top of Slide 6, (Side Body Wire) set Slide to divide Back and Side Body as you choose. The marks on Waist and Arm's Eye Bar are medium. (See Note 1, under head of "Special Rules.")
- 7.—Set Slide 7 so the rivet will come even with the mark on Arm's Eye Bar. (See Note 1, under head of "Special Rules.")

DRAFTING THE CENTRE BACK.

- 1.—With Dart Rule before you for reference, follow the Arrows in Back Diagram.
- 2.—Place Back Bar of Machine straight with edge of paper, top of Bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from edge and Back Bar, at Waist, 2 inches from edge, with Waist Bar the distance from bottom of paper you wish length of basque.
- 3.—Hold Machine by placing fingers of left hand on Bust Bar, and commence at the top of machine and mark down outside of Back Bar, to end of Skirt Plate below waist. Commence at top and mark outside of Neck Plate, Shoulder Bar, Arm's Eye Bar, till pencil strikes wire loop, then down the right side of Side Body Wire to waist, then on the *inside* of the back wire below waist, (See arrows) then below Waist Bar the whole length of Bar.

DRAFTING THE SIDE BODY.

Follow the Stars.

- 1.—Turn Machine, neck toward you and with Back Bar for a rule, extend waist line of Centre Back out six or eight inches from you.
 - 2.—Place Machine with Waist Bar straight on waist line, with Side Body Wire two inches from the back line of Centre Back Drafting. Commence below the wire loop at Arm's Eye and mark balance of Arm's Eye, down Side Bar to end of Side Body plate below waist; then commence at top of Side Body Wire and mark down on the right side of wire (Same side as before,) to the Waist Bar; then on the *inside* of the *Front* wire below Waist Bar. (See Stars.)
- NOTE.—The wire loop outside of Arm's Eye Bar at slide 7, is to give the width of a small dart at that point. After drafting Side Body, move machine from you, bringing the Arm's Eye line inside Arm's Eye Bar, and with wire curve draw line from the upper end of Arm's Eye line, so it will strike regular line two inches down. Line 7 shows regular line; dotted line shows new line making the dart.

BACK AND FRONT OF MACHINE COMPLETE.

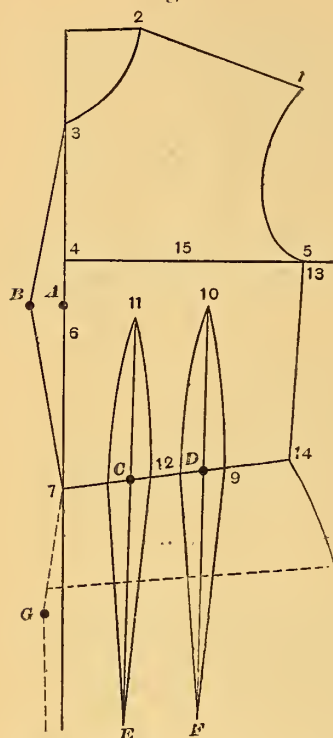
Each part of Machine, both back and front are complete in themselves, and one part does not in anyway depend on the other, either for adjustment or drafting; this leaves the operator free to use either back or front first in drafting. But as the back is more simple and easier to learn, this part comes first in instructions, and we advise all to learn to draft with the back until they are perfectly familiar with its workings, after which commence on the front. But after you have learned to use the Machine perfectly, both back and front, it is best to *draft the front first*, as in cutting, the largest part should be cut *first*, which, of course, is the front.

The Slides are Numbered. Measure Scales are Named.

On the Machine are found different scales of measures; these measure scales have printed on them the words bust, waist, etc., thus showing which measures are to be used in setting the slide. In addition to naming the measure scales, we have numbered each slide. These numbers are not on machine, but are shown in the diagram on back of Dart Rule. We would advise you to learn to set the machine by the numbers, as then you learn to set them in rotation and are not so liable to overlook some of them, as you are when having no order or system about it.

SETTING THE FRONT.

Fig. 4.



See Front Diagram on Dart Rule.

- 1.—Set Slide 1 (Shoulder Bar) to shoulder measure.
- 2.—Set Side 2 (Neck Bar to Neck measure.
- 3.—Set upper edge of Slide 3 (Neck Wire) to neck measure.
- 4.—Set upper edge of Slide 4 (In Front Bar) to Arm's Eye measure.
- 5.—Set Slide 5 (Arm's Eye Wire) to Arm's Eye measure. The loop around rivet to cover measure.
- 6.—Set upper end of Slide 6 (In Front Bar) to height of dart measure. (See Note 2. Under head of special rules.)
- 7.—Set upper edge of Slide 7 (In Front Bar) to front measure.
- 8.—Set Slide 8 (Under Arm Bar) to under arm measure.
- 9.—With Dart Rule set Slide 9 (Back Wire of Second Dart) to Waist and Bust measure. This is done with "Dart Table," by finding Waist measure in Waist Scale or Column, and following this Waist measure to the right, between the lines to Bust measure, then down Bust column to lower end of rule, the point at lower end of column, regulates Slide 9, giving the full amount to be taken up in *both Front Darts*; the dotted lines in dart table, from Waist 24 and Bust 36, and from 36 down explains how to get the size of Darts. Hold Dart Rule in left hand, placing the *Star* found at lower end of Waist Column, on *First* wire of *Front* dart and with right hand on *Back* wire of *Second* dart, set Slide 9 to the point at lower end of Bust Column. Setting this *one wire* (Slide 9) gives the full amount for *both* darts.
- 10-11.—Before moving rule, note small figure at bottom of Bust Column (directly under the wire, Slide 9) and set

Slides 10 and 11, (Top of Darts) to the same number stamped on Dart Bar of Machine. Thus, if small figure be 3, set top of darts to 3 in Dart Bar.

12.—Set Slide 12 so as make the darts equal in size, or second dart larger, as desired, as you have the correct amount to be taken up in both darts. When you set Slide 9, it makes no particular difference where Slide 12 is placed, but think two darts of equal size, look and fit better.

13.—Set Slide 13 (Top of Under Arm Wire) to Bust Measure, Loop or Rivet to be even with measure. If Bust Measure is not found on Bar, set to the measure next larger. (See Note 2, under head of special rules.)

14.—Set Slide 14 (Lower end of Under Arm Wire) to Bust Measure; place it so you see number at right side, as in diagram. If Bust measure is not found on Bar set to measure next larger.

15.—Set Slide 15 (Bust Bar) to Bust Measure; this is done by taking hold of Under Arm Bar close to where it is attached to Bust Bar and moving it from you. We have left this Slide for the last as it is more apt to slip from measure.

DRAFTING THE FRONT.

Follow the Arrows in Front Diagram on Dart Rule.

1.—Place Front Bar of Machine, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from edge of cloth, or paper, and Waist Bar the distance from bottom you wish length of basque.

2.—Place Dart Rule before you for reference and follow the arrows in Front Diagram.

3.—Be sure all Slides are set, especially note the Bust Slide, and see it is at the measure.

4.—Hold Machine with fingers of left hand, pressing down on the Bust Bar.

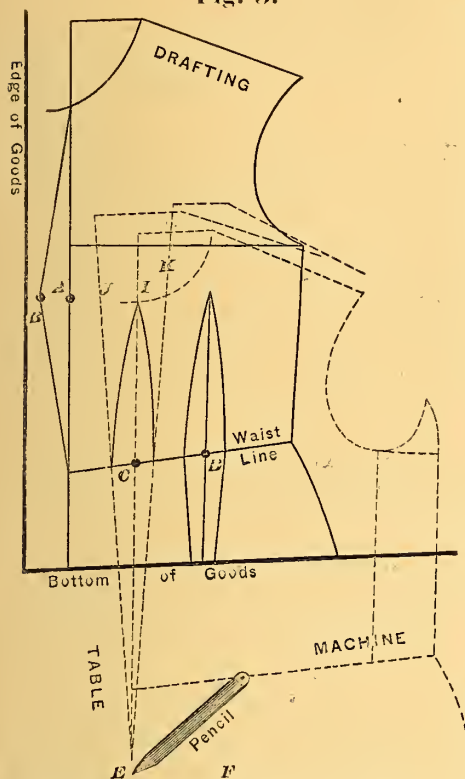
5.—Commence at top of Neck Wire, below Slide 2 and mark down outside of Neck Wire, continuing line to end of wire. Commence below Neck Wire and extend line down outside Front Bar to lower end of Bar.

6.—Commence at top of Neck Bar, above Slide 2 and mark along Neck Bar to Shoulder, down Shoulder Bar, around outside Arm's Eye Wire to Bust Bar, and extend line on Bust Bar out to Arm's Eye Plate.

7.—Commence below Bust Bar (Slide 13) and mark down the front, or left side of Under Arm Wire to Waist Bar, and below Waist Bar along front edge of Under Arm Plate.

8.—Mark on lower side of Waist Bar from Under Arm Plate to Front Bar. NOTE—When marking Waist line inside of Dart Wires, define the darts by either marking down *inside* each

Fig. 5.



wire $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, or turn pencil on its point making small dots.

9.—With pencil *inside* of Dart Wire at top, mark down each wire to Waist Bar of both Darts.

10.—Mark along upper side of Bust Bar from Front Bar to Arm's Eye Wire.

11.—Move Machine toward you, keeping Bust Bar on, and straight with Bust Line, bringing top of *second* dart wires on front line and mark dot **A** on front line, between wires at the top of *second* dart.

12.—Move Machine towards you, placing end of Dart Bar on dot **A** and make dot **B** at No. 5 stamped on Dart Bar. NOTE—The correct position of dot **A** would be on Front Line, the same distance below Bust Line, that top of second Dart in drafting is below Bust Line, and dot **B** would be $\frac{3}{4}$ inch straight out from dot **A**.

13.—With Front Bar for a rule, draw lines from junction of Neck and Front lines to dot **B**, and from dot **B** to junction of Waist and Front lines.

14.—Make dot **C** and **D** on Waist Line in centre of each dart.

15.—Place Front Bar of Machine on dot **C** with Neck Wire even with top of dart, (see dotted line **J** Fig. 5) and draw line from top of Dart straight down across dot **C** to lower end of Front Bar. (If goods or paper is too short, extend line on table to lower end of Bar.)

16.—Without moving Machine, hold pencil straight up at bottom of Front Bar as a pivot, and move top of Machine toward you and draw line from junction of Waist and Dart Line, to bottom of Basque. (See dotted lines **J** Fig. 5.)

17.—Hold pencil as before and move top of Machine from you and draw line from other side of dart to bottom of goods. (See dotted line **K**.)

18.—Draw line from top of Second Dart across dot **D**. Hold pencil and finish Second Dart same as the first. Fig. 5 shows how to hold pencil, and dotted lines **I**, **J** and **K**, shows position of Front Bar when getting the lines for darts. By getting a point 8 or 10 inches below waist, and directly under center of darts, gives the slope desired. If darts are large and you wish less slope, put pencil 12 inches below waist. The higher you put pencil, the less goods you take up in darts below waist; the lower you put pencil, the more goods you take up in darts. If more fullness is desired in front, make dot **G**, six inches below waist and one-fourth inch outside of Front Line, and draw line from junction of Waist and Front Line to dot **G**. then draw line down parallel with Front Line. (See Fig. 4.)

USE THESE MEASURES FOR PRACTICE.

MEASURE FOR WAIST.

Neck	12
Arm's Eye	12
Bust	36
Waist	24
Front	20
Height of Dart	13
Back	16
Width of Back	12
Under Arm	8
Shoulder	6
Hip	40

MEASURE FOR SLEEVE.

Arm's Eye	13
Shoulder to Elbow	14
Around Elbow	12
Length of Sleeve	22
Around Wrist	6

LADIES' SKIRT.

Waist	24
Length of Front	40
Length of Back	40

Child's Measure.

Neck	9
Arm's Eye	8
Bust	24
Waist	23
Back	12
Under Arm	5½
Shoulder	3½
Hips	30

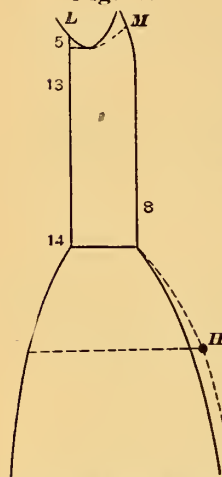
CHILD'S SLEEVE.

Arm's Eye	8
Shoulder to Elbow	9
Shoulder to Wrist	14
Around Wrist	5

DRAFTING THE UNDER ARM.

Follow the Stars in Front Diagram on Dart Rule.

Fig. 6.



1.—After drafting front, move Machine to any part of goods you wish to cut under-arm piece from and place Waist Bar on *crosswise* thread of goods. Be careful to see this is done.

2.—Commence at Arm's Eye Wire, an inch or two above Bust Bar (See Stars, Front Diagram on Dart Rule) and mark linedown Arm's Eye Wire, along Bust Bar up around Arm's Eye Plate, down Under Arm Bar, to bottom of Hip Plate; then along lower side of Waist Bar to Under Arm Plate, down right side of Under Arm Plate, then up right side of Under Arm Wire.

4.—Move Machine from you, using Front Bar as a rule and finish under arm line from Waist Line to Arm's Eye.

NOTE.—It is best to always mark along the Arm's Eye Wire, for when the Under Arm Wire is to the left of the rivet in Arm's Eye Wire, you need the curved line **L**, Fig. 6, on Under Arm piece, to fit Front Arm's Eye. When underarm line is run up to Arm's Eye, you simply discard it, if not needed.

Curved Skirt lines below waist in back, under arm, and front drafting are extended any length, by placing Hip curve of Dart Rule on lines, **A** corner at Waist line, and drawing line down Hip Curve desired length. Turn rule over, for Front line of under arm piece.

Hip Measure.—To apply the Hip measure, first measure the drafting of Centre Back and Side Body, four inches below Waist. (See dotted lines) Second, measure the drafting of front, four inches below Waist, leaving out the darts. Then measure the Under Arm drafting and make dot **H** on skirt line, four inches below waist, at *one-half* of the hip measure. Dot **H** may come outside or inside of line.

Arm's Eye.—When marking around Arm's Eye Plate, line is made higher than is needed in most cases. This can be cut off after lining is basted together, but if you wish to get it exact in drafting, take *back of Machine* after it is set to measure and lay Side Bar on back line of Under Arm drafting, with lower side of Waist Bar on waist line and make dot **M** on line **8**, at upper end of Side Bar, then draw line from dot **M** to Arm's Eye line curving it as per dotted line.

TRACING AND CUTTING OUT FRONT.

Commence at Waist line and trace waist line from **7** to **14**, (Fig. 4) then up Under Arm line, Arm's Eye and Shoulder. Then commence at Waist and trace Front line from **7** to dot **B**; from dot **B** to Neck, around neck to shoulder. Commence at Waist and trace lines of each dart from Waist to Top; then commence at Waist and trace dart lines down, then skirt lines from Waist down. In cutting out allow one-half inch seam everywhere except at Neck and Arm's Eye, which are cut on tracing.

TRACING UNDER ARM.

Trace Waist line from **14** to **8**; (See Fig. 6.) then up line **8**. Commence at **14** and trace up to **5**; then Arm's Eye. Trace skirt lines from waist down. In cutting out under arm piece allow one-half inch seam everywhere except at Arm's Eye; Arm's Eye is cut on tracing.

TRACING CENTRE BACK.

Trace waist line from **4** to **6** (Fig. 3) up curved line from **6** to **7** around Arm's Eye, Shoulder and Neck. Commence at waist and trace back line to neck, then from waist, trace down both skirt lines. In cutting out, allow one-half inch seam everywhere except at neck and Arm's Eye, which is cut on tracing.

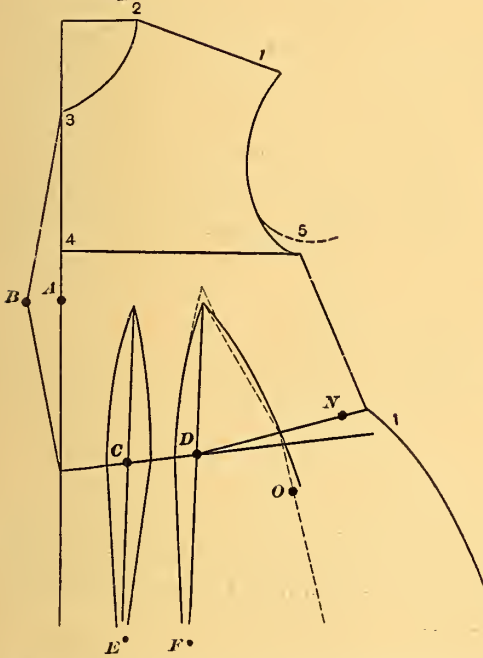
TRACING SIDE BODY.

Trace waist line from **6** to **5** (See Fig. 3) upside line to Arm's Eye, around Arm's Eye to lower or dotted line, then down dotted line to waist, then from waist trace down both skirt lines. In cutting out allow one-half inch seam everywhere except at Arm's Eye, which is cut on tracing.

Have You our New Sleeve Cutting Machine? It Saves Time and Labor.

TO CUT A BIAS BASQUE.

Fig. 7.



1.—Set Machine, Darts and all, exactly as for ordinary basque.

2.—If Bust Measure is less than 36, set top and bottom of Under Arm Wire at 36, if Bust Measure is larger than 36, set to measure as usual.

3.—Draft out the Under Arm.

4.—Move Slide 12 so the first dart will measure from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches inside of wires.

5.—Set top of first dart at 3 and top of second dart half way between 2 and 3.

6.—Bring down *Dart Attachment* and catch it to Rivet under Back Dart Wire at Slide 9.

7.—With finger of right hand on Under Arm Slide and thumb on Slide 14, move bottom of Under Arm wire to the right $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. (See diagram on back cover.) NOTE.—The measures and letters on Waist Bar are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart; so you would move Slide 14 by 6 measures or letters, thus on a 36 bust it would move over to the letter S. Another way to get the distance is to put D corner of Dart Rule at edge of Slide and see what figure or letter comes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from Slide, and move Slide to the same. Of course Slide 9 moves with Slide

14, as it is fastened to it by attachment. Be careful that machine does not close up while moving Slide 14; to make sure of this it is best to hold finger of left hand on regular Bust Slide at 15.

8.—Place machine on paper or cloth and mark out the same as for ordinary basque, omitting the line along Under Arm wire and the Back wire of second dart.

9.—Without moving machine make dot N at upper side of Waist Bar next to Under Arm Wire.

10.—Place pencil perpendicular inside of the wires at top of second dart. (At 10) and turn machine on pencil as a pivot, swing the back edge of machine up till dot N comes on lower side of Waist Bar. In turning machine keep the top of Dart Wire pressed against the pencil, as machine must not slip up at this point.

11.—Now finish lines by marking down inside Back Wire of Second Dart, continuing below waist to end of wire; then mark down the left side of Under Arm Wire, continuing line along the plate below waist, also mark a new waist line from first line of second dart to Under Arm Plate and a line along Arm's Eye Wire and Bust Bar from Slide 5 about two inches each way.

12.—Make dot A and B same as usual.

13.—Make dot C as usual.

14.—Make dot D $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from first line of Second Dart.

15.—Draw lines across dot C and D and finish Dart lines as usual.

16.—Make dot O $\frac{1}{8}$ inch inside line at lower end of Back Dart Wire. (The end of Under Arm Plate will give the $\frac{1}{8}$ inch required.)

17.—Draw straight line from junction of Waist and Dart lines across dot O to bottom of basque.

18.—Draw straight line from top of Second Dart to the junction of Waist and Back Dart line. (See dotted lines.) Extend the Skirt lines with curve of Dart Rule as usual.

TRACING

Trace all regular lines as usual. Trace Waist line from Front to first line of Second dart, then trace upper Waist line across dot N, thus discarding lower Waist line, trace on the straight line of Second Dart from 10 to Waist, and from Waist across dot O. The large second dart is cut out allowing for seams, all other lines are cut as usual. If a greater bias effect is desired, move Slide 14 two inches.

BASTING BIAS BASQUE.

In basting goods on lining for front of bias basque, first, baste goods to lining smoothly as usual, as far back as, and including front edge of second dart, being careful to baste (As elsewhere advised) a thread down front edge of second dart, holding dress goods and lining firmly together. Now draw dress goods tightly down on lining, pinning both together at short spaces, so the lining wrinkles beneath the goods, and baste the back edge of dart and all remaining edges of lining and goods firmly together. This is done to avoid any wrinkles in side and makes a smooth elastic fit. In basting all bias basques the back edge of second dart should be held tightly, stretching it to front, commencing at top of dart to baste, *always*. The top of such dart should always be tapered up a trifle beyond the upper point, (See dotted line) in sewing together. The Waist Line of back edge of Second Dart will fall slightly below that of remainder of basque, but this is not a defect as it serves to lengthen the Side Line of Front Waist, and gives a better effect to the form of waist.

TO PUT SLIDE 9 IN PLACE.

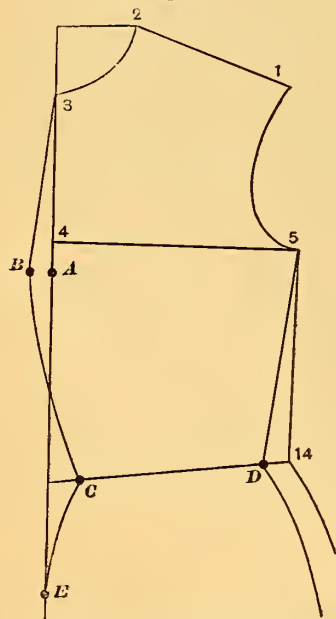
If bust measure is large, Slide 9 may be carried so far to the right, it will come out of the bar it belongs in, if this does occur it will make no difference, as the attachment will hold it in place. Finish the drafting same as usual. After getting the drafting, take machine apart and put back the slide as follows:

- 1.—Take out Shoulder Slide.
- 2.—Take hold of Under Arm Bar and draw out the Bust and Waist Slides entirely.
- 3.—If the spring has slipped off Dart Wire, put Dart Wire through the top of rivet as before, take hold of spring at notched end and with fingers holding up the rivet underneath put slide in place. If put in correctly, notched end of spring is to the right. If the rivet comes out of spring it must be put back with the brass spring curved up at ends when in place.

WHEN DART ATTACHMENT IS TOO SHORT.

In large bust measure, Dart Attachment may be too short to reach Slide 9, in this case make up the deficiency by tying a string to the end of Attachment, and winding it around Slide 9. In tying, draw string tight, but must not move Slides, as the distance from Dart Wire to Under Arm Wire must always be preserved.

Fig. 8.



WAIST WITHOUT DARTS.

- 1.—Set Front of Machine, Darts and all as for Basque.
- 2.—Set the Front Dart so it will measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch inside of wires.
- 3.—Draft out the Front omitting the Dart Lines.
- 4.—Move machine towards you keeping Waist Bar on Waist Line, and bring the *Front* Wire of *First* Dart on the Front Line and make dot C inside the *Back* Wire of *First* dart. (Thus taking off the first dart at Front.)
- 5.—Now move machine back from you keeping Waist Bar on Waist Line, and bring the *Back* wire of *Second* Dart on Under Arm Line and make dot D inside *first* wire of *Second* Dart, thus taking off *Second* Dart at Under Arm Line.
- 6.—Draw straight line from junction of Under Arm and Bust line to dot D, then place Waist Bar of Machine on Waist line and with junction of Under Arm Bar and Hip Plate at dot D, draw Skirt line down from dot D.
- 7.—Make dot E on Front line, 5 inches below Waist line.
- 8.—Draw straight line from Neck to dot B.
- 9.—Place A corner of Rule at dot B and draw curved line to dot C.
- 10.—Place A corner at dot C and draw curved line to dot E.
- 11.—Trace from dot B to dot C, from dot C to dot E, Waist

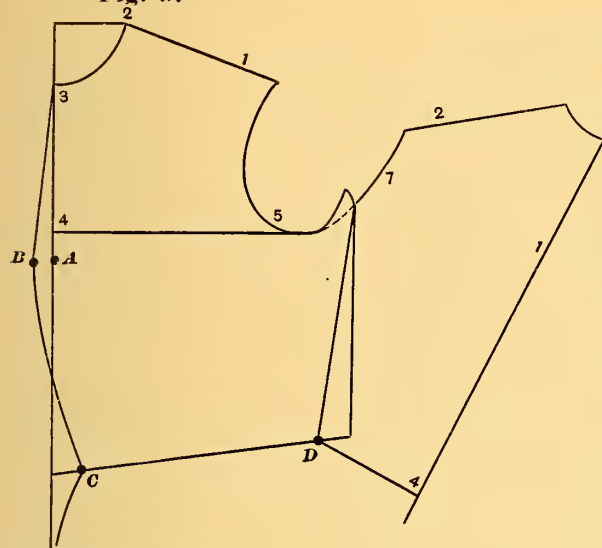
line from dot C to dot D, then up new Under Arm line. Trace all other lines as usual.

Back and Under Arm are drafted as usual.

NOTE.—Bone lining thoroughly, both for Seamless and Dartless Waist and stretch outside tightly and evenly. If lining is too full in front at dot B, a small plait may be taken there.

SEAMLESS WAIST.

Fig. 9.



from Front Line.

5.—Turn back of machine over, placing corner, or junction of Skirt Plate and Side Bar on dot **D**, with upper end of Side Bar resting on Side line of Front at Arm's Eye, and mark entirely around outside of machine.

6.—Finish Waist Line from dot **D** to Back Line.

7.—Draw straight line from Neck to dot **B**.

8.—Place **A** corner of rule at dot **B** and draw curved line from dot **B** to dot **C**.

9.—Fold lining crosswise, place Back Line on fold; trace Waist Line from dot **C** to dot **D** and from dot **D** to Back Line, thence around Back Line, Neck, Shoulder, Arm's Eye, Front Shoulder and Neck, down line to dot **B** following curved line from dot **B** to dot **C**.

10.—Allow one and one-half inch hem in Front. The only place to allow for seams is at Shoulder and bottom of Waist.

SURPLICE FRONT.

Surplice Fronts so much worn, especially by matrons and elderly ladies are obtained with all the graceful elegance of fit, by first sewing dart seams in lining and then basting dress goods on lining at Shoulder Seam and Arm's Eye and bringing goods tightly down from Shoulder, in forward turning pleats slightly crossed at Front Waist Line. A bow, buckle, bunch of flowers, or any other ornament tacked at the crossing gives a graceful and stylish effect. This style of front can be used either with a regular, or a bias basque, if with regular style of darts, and more goods are wanted for fold in front, mark darts larger by using Dart Attachment.

WAIST WITH SEAMLESS BACK.

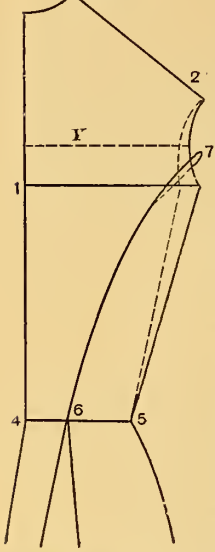
Lay back of machine on fold of goods, with outside edge of Back Bar from Neck to Waist exactly even with fold, and mark around Neck, Shoulder, Arm's Eye, Side Bar and Waist, omitting the Back and Side Body Seams. Cut out as usual. To cut this back bias, lay Back Bar on bias fold of goods. This waist is desirable for Plaids or any goods with rough surface, where few seams are desired.

CAUTION.

In asking for information or ordering any thing that belongs to the *Improved* machine always mention that it is for the *Improved*, so we will know just what is wanted. We have 100,000 of our other machines in use, and the only difference in name is this word *Improved*. If not stating definitely that it is for the *Improved*, we shall take it for granted you refer to our first or regular machine.

TO SET MACHINE TO WIDTH OF BACK MEASURE.

Fig. 10.



1.—Set front of machine exactly as for ordinary basque.

2.—Draft out the under arm.

3.—Set back of machine exactly as for basque.

4.—Measure across back of machine from centre of Arm's Eye to Back Bar, (See Dotted Line Y.) and move Bust Slide so it will measure just one-half of Width of Back Measure, from outside edge of Back Bar to the Brass Slide that runs in Arm's Eye Bar.

5.—Now count the measures from where you find the Bust Slide set, to regular bust measure and move Slide 13, (Top of Under Arm Wire.) the same number of measures. If you have moved Slide in making back narrower, add to the front the same numbers of measures by moving Slide 13 to the right. If you have made back wider deduct same number of measures at front by moving Slide 13 to the left.

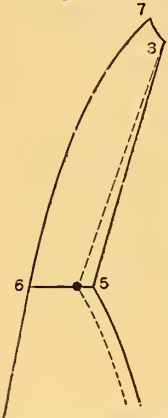
To illustrate, the measures on Bust Bar in *Back* of machine and the measures on *Front* of machine at Slide 13 (Top of Under Arm Wire.) are the same in distance, each being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, so you simply add to front the number of measures you have deducted from back, therefore, with a 36 bust and a 12 width of back, we find back of machine when set at 36 Bust Measure, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Move Bust Slide in till it measures one-half of width of back measure, which is six inches, and we find Bust Slide set at 33. Now count from 33 to 36, you find you have moved Bust Slide in 3 measures, add this to the front by moving Slide 13 to the right 3 measures, which would be from No. 36 to 29, thus adding to the front the same amount you deducted from back.

6.—After you adjust the back and front, finish the drafting same as usual.

NOTE.—The width of Back Measure does not need to be used often, as machine when set at regular measure is correct in most cases, but if lady has large bust and narrow back it is best to change machine as above. Don't forget to draft Under Arm before changing front of machine.

TO CUT A BACK NARROWER AT WAIST.

Fig. 11.



To cut a back narrower at waist than machine gives, when set at regular waist measure; if waist measure is 25 or larger, move in Waist Slide and add to Front Waist the same amount you deduct from back. To add this to front, set front of machine as usual, and draft out the Under Arm, then move Slide 14 (lower end of Under Arm Wire) to the right the same number of measures you have deducted from back. To illustrate: The measures in Waist Bar of Back of Machine, and the measures at Slide 14, (lower end of Under Arm Wire) are the same in distance, both being $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart; so if you have moved Waist Slide in back from 25 to 24 you have deducted one measure, or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; now add this $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to Front by moving Slide 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the right, which from 36 would be to 34. If waist measure is less than 25 you cannot close back and must deduct it from drafting. Mark out Back and Side Body as usual, make a dot on Waist Line of Side Body inside of Side Line the amount you wish to deduct and move bottom of machine toward you and draw new line across dot joining regular Side Line at Arm's Eye. (See Fig. 11) Now set

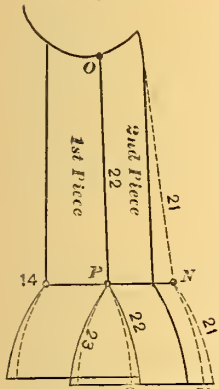
front of machine and draft out Under Arm, then move Slide 14 to the right adding to front same amount you deduct from back.

ALWAYS HAVE A SHARP PENCIL.

In marking around the Bars and Wires of machine, it is important that the lines should be made as close to the parts as it is possible to get them, when holding pencil straight up. Some of the Wires, especially the Darts, are raised slightly above drafting and unless you keep pencil sharpened, and wood trimmed back at least one inch from point the lines will be out of place. To illustrate with darts; if pencil is sharpened as above and held perpendicular lines will be made correctly, but if pencil is blunt and full size of wood comes against the wires, line will be made about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch inside of where it should be, this on four sides of darts makes quite a difference in their size. Keep pencil, crayon, chalk, or what ever you use, as advised above.

FRONT WITH TWO UNDER ARM PIECES.

Fig. 12.



1.—Back.—Set back of machine as usual, except Slide 6 which is set at the medium mark, and Slide 7 is set at centre of Arm's Eye Bar.

2.—Draft out Centre Back as usual.

3.—Draft Side Body as usual.

4.—Make dot on Waist line of Side Body, one inch inside of regular Side line, and draw new Side line across this dot striking regular Side line at Arm's Eye. (See dotted line in Fig. 11.)

1.—Front.—Set front as usual, except Slides 13 and 14, (Under Arm Wire) set these slides at 50 and draft out the front as usual.

2.—Draft the Under Arm as usual, and make dot N one inch outside line at waist.

3.—Draw dotted line 21 from dot N, striking regular line as shown in diagram, Fig. 12.

4.—Dotted line 21 and line 14 is the width of Under Arm Piece,

make dots O and P centrally between these lines.

5.—Draw line 22 from dot O across dot P using Under Arm Bar.

6.—Turn machine over placing Under Arm Bar on line 22 and draw line 23 from dot P.

NOTE.—Double Under Arm Gore is for large forms, always draft it on paper and with tracing wheel, trace first piece by tracing Waist Line from 14 to dot P, then up line 22 to dot O, then Arm's Eye to line 14, and down 14 to bottom of line. Trace down line 22 from dot P, remove drafting and cut out as usual, then trace second piece by tracing Waist Line from dot P to dot N, up dotted line 21 to dot O down line 22 to dot P, down line 23 from dot P, cut out as before by allowing one-half inch seam, except at Arm's Eye. The bias front can be used with this under arm if desired. The extra cloth added below waist by lines 22 and 23 may make skirt larger than is needed in some cases, this can be remedied by sloping the four skirt lines in at bottom. (See dotted lines, Fig. 12.)

HANDLE FRONT OF MACHINE BY THE BUST BAR.

In handling front of machine, care should be taken to not lift or hold it by the bar that holds the top of darts. This bar (Dart Bar) has no support at its outer end and if machine is handled by this Bar, Slide 6 is liable to become loose. This Bar is to guide the top of darts and is not to be used as a handle. The proper Bar to use in handling Machine is the *Bust Bar*. If this Bar is used, Slides will not become loose.

HOW TO REGULATE SLIDES.

The Machine when leaving our factory is perfect, and each Slide working as it should. It is best to leave it that way as long as it does not slip while drafting. But by constant use it may be necessary to strengthen the springs. This can be easily done if you are careful, by taking them out and bending them slightly in the same *place* and in the same *direction* you find them. Take out loose Slide and bend it a little at first; put it back and try it; if not enough, take out and bend it more. In this way you will soon know just what to do.

TO TIGHTEN THE BACK SPRINGS.

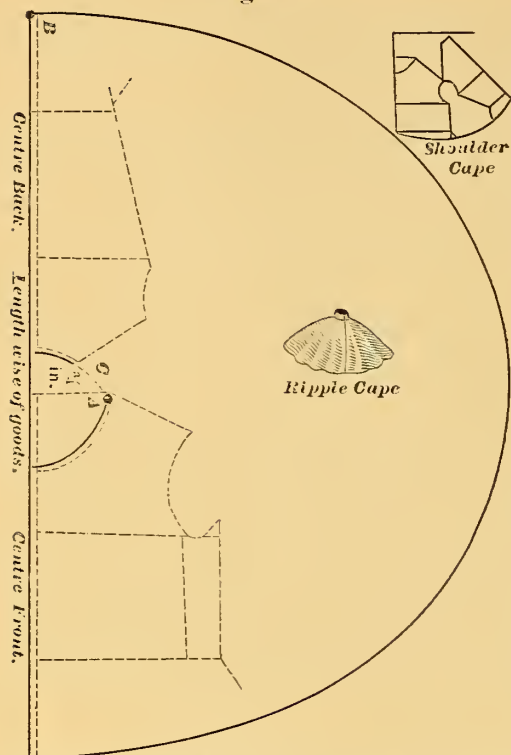
Slides 2, 3 and 5 take out slides and raise the Brass spring a trifle. Slides 1 and 4; by taking out Slide and twisting down lower right hand corner. Slide 6; by taking off and pushing up under edge, at end next to Side Bar. Slide 7; by taking out at top and bending.

TO TIGHTEN THE FRONT SPRINGS.

Slides 1 and 8; by raising springs. Slide 2; by taking out slide and pushing down edge of Neck Bar, at upper right hand corner. Slides 3, 4, 6 and 7; by taking out and twisting down the lower right hand corner. Slides 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; by taking out and curving the ends up same direction you find them. Slide 14; by taking off and pushing in the edge at under side of slide. Slide 15 must not be changed in any way as the Bust and Waist Slides must move very easily. (See Note on Slide 9, Page 10.)

WRAPS, CAPES AND CIRCULARS.

Fig. 13.



With our machine any style of cape or circular can be produced by placing the machine in different positions. With a little experimenting you can learn how to change the different parts to get any result you may desire. Take Neck and Shoulder measure as usual, and get the length required by measuring down from back of neck. The dotted lines show position of machine.

CIRCULAR RIPPLE CAPE.

1.—Set Slide 2 and 3 (Neck Bar) to Neck measure and place front of machine on paper as for basque.

2.—Turn back of machine over, placing outside edge of Back Bar in a direct line with outside edge of Front Bar, and with $\frac{3}{4}$ inch space between Back Neck Plate and Front Neck Bar.

3.—Draw line outside of Front Bar as usual and along outside of Neck Wire to lower side of Neck Bar, stopping line at lower side of Neck Bar, and making dot A at upper end of line.

4.—Draw line outside edge of Back Bar, and along neck plate as usual.

5.—Remove Back and Front of Machine and finish the Neck line from dot A to end of Back Neck line, curving line as shown in dotted double line C in diagram.

6.—Make dot B the length of cape from Back Neck line. Stick a pin in tape at dot A and with pencil at a point that will strike dot B, swing the circle as shown. High collar can be used and any mode of decoration desired. In cutting, place long straight line lengthwise of goods.

SHOULDER CAPE.

1.—To make cape with shoulder seam. Set Front of Machine to Neck and Shoulder measure and set Slide 4 (Arm's Eye) at 12 and Slide 15 (Bust Bar) at 36 and place Front of Machine on paper as for basque.

2.—Set Back of Machine to Shoulder measure and set Bust Slide at 36. Turn Back of Machine over, placing the lower end of Back and Front Shoulder Bars together, and with Side Bar of Back, resting on upper end of Front Arm's Eye Plate, draw the lines along Front Bar, Neck Wire down Front Shoulder, up Back Shoulder, Neck Plate, and Back Bar. Cut out Neck as usual and allow seam at Shoulder line. If more cloth is wanted, move Back of Machine up keeping ends of Shoulder Bars together. (See small diagram above.)

DON'T FORGET to take the measures correctly. the Arm's Eye is never larger than Neck and usually smaller. do set all the Slides.

Don't Forget to draft out the Under Arm before using Dart attachment.

Don't Forget to mark inside the two wires below Waist Bar of Back.

Don't Forget in drafting Back to place upper end of Back Bar, and lower end of Back Skirt Plate the same distance from edge of goods or paper.

Don't Forget to keep wood of pencil cut well back.

Don't Forget to handle Front of Machine by the Bust Bar.

Don't Forget to have a Tracing Wheel. You cannot get along without it.

Don't Forget to put the Star on the First wire of Front darts.

Don't Forget that you are to set one wire only with Dart Rule and that wire is Slide 9.

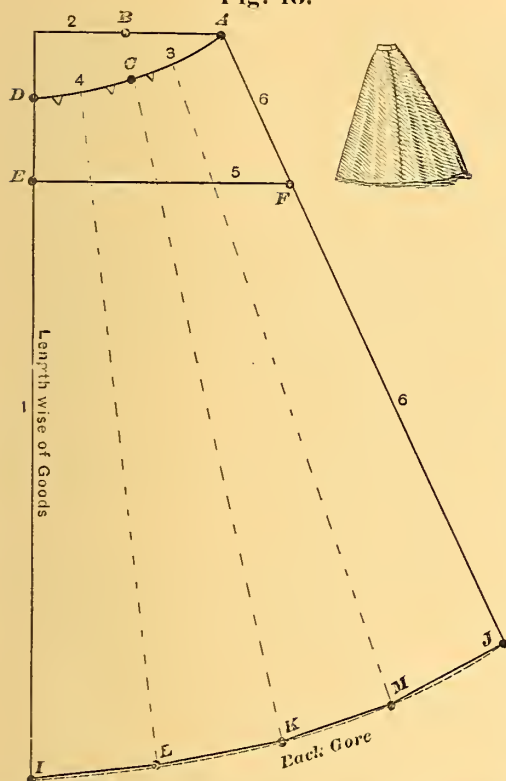
Don't Forget we want you to sell the Machine.

Don't Forget that many dressmakers sell hundreds of machines without leaving the shop.

Don't Forget to send for a Price-List, also to send us a testimonial.

BACK GORE.

Fig. 16.



11.—Draw straight lines from all of these dots at bottom of each Gore, and curve lines slightly between each dot at the centre, so as to make a true circle as shown in dotted lines of each diagram. With 24 Waist and 40 Length of Skirt, the drafting at bottom of Front Gore would be about 11 inches from dot G, straight across to dot H and Side Gore 40 inches straight across from dot I to dot J, and Back Gore 34 inches from dot I straight across to dot J.

CUTTING.

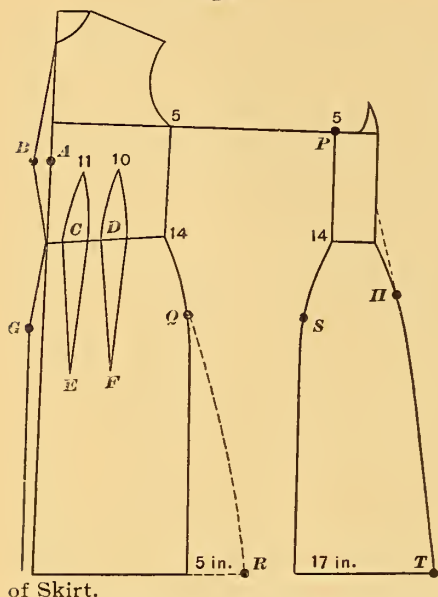
In cutting Front Gore, line 1 is placed on lengthwise fold of goods. Side Gore, line 1 from dot H to bottom is straight with lengthwise thread of goods. Back Gore, line 1 is straight with lengthwise thread of goods. In seaming up, lines 6 and 7 in Front Gore, join lines 6 and 1 of Back Gore and line 7 of Side Gore, join line 1 of Back Gore; leave placket opening at Centre Back seam. If pleats are desired, make two pleats at top of Back Gore turning towards the placket, for first pleat, bring the notch nearest to line 7 over to edge of placket, for second pleat, place the two notches between dots C and D together. If Gathers are desired, gather Back Gore. Material for above skirt of medium size, would require about 6 yards of 30 or 36 inch goods, or 5 to 5½ yards of 44 to 50 inch goods.

MAKING SKIRTS.

In cutting and making Skirts, facings should be cut to fit the lower part, or bottom, after seams have first been sewed, thus producing a smooth, flat surface at bottom, and avoiding pleats at top of skirt facing. Braids should always be shrunken before using, as they are likely to do so after sewing on the skirt, unless the precaution is taken beforehand. And nothing is more unsightly or disagreeable in the outlines of a dress, than a skirt that curls at bottom. A facing should never be stitched on at its upper edge, with machine, but always smoothly basted down, and overstitched at top edge, to the dress lining. The best manner of sewing on braid, is, after basting your facing nicely and overstitching it at top to the skirt in a neat and workmanship manner, the braid should be laid flat on the right side of the dress, with its lower edge about ¼ inch from lower edge of skirt and basted smoothly down near its lower edge, should be stitched as near as possible to this edge and turned over on the facing and hemmed securely to position, with its lower edge thus turned, barely showing like a small cord below the dress. All seams should be pressed in woolen fabrics. Silk fabrics should never be pressed with a hot iron, as it takes the fine gloss away, and renders the silk dull and soft. All seams in waist and sleeves should be pressed open flat.

PRINCESS TEA GOWNS AND WRAPPERS,

Fig. 17.



To cut Princess Tea Gowns and Wrappers, Machine is set exactly same as for ordinary basque. The only difference being in placing Centre Back and Side Body, Front and Under Arm farther apart to allow for the skirt lines.

1.—Front.—Set machine and draft Front same as for ordinary basque.

2.—After drafting Front extend Bust Line straight from you 12 or 15 inches.

3.—Measure out on Bust Line and make dot **P** 7 inches from junctions of Front and Under Arm lines.

4.—Place machine with upper edge of Bust Bar even, and exactly straight on Bust Line, with top of Under Arm Wire, directly under dot **P** and draft out the Under Arm as usual.

5.—Extend Skirt Line **Q** down as follows: Place **A** corner of Dart Rule at Waist, and extend curved line down length of Rule.

6.—Without moving Rule, make dot **Q** at lower corner of Rule.

7.—Draw straight line from dot **Q** down length

of Skirt.

8.—Measure out 5 inches from bottom of line and make dot **R**, and draw straight line from dot **Q** to dot **R** discarding the inside line.

9.—Make dot **G** one-fourth inch outside Front Line and 6 inches below Waist Line, and draw straight line to dot **G** extending line straight down from dot **G** length of Skirt.

10.—Now finish Skirt Lines of Under Arm as follows, Turn Dart Rule over, with **A** corner at waist, (**14**) and draw curved line down length of Rule.

11.—Without moving Rule make dot **S**, at lower corner of Rule, and draw straight line from dot **S**, the length of Skirt.

12.—From bottom of line **S**, measure out 17 inches and made dot **T**.

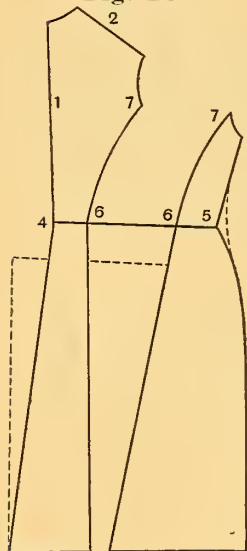
13.—Draw line from dot **H** to dot **T** (curving out slightly in centre) the length of Skirt.

14.—Dot **H** can be made according to Hip Measure. See Front Instructions.

PRINCESS TEA GOWNS AND WRAPPERS.

Fig. 18

Back.



1.—If you are drafting on the goods, the Back Bar of the machine should be placed just as far from the front edge of the goods, as you wish the size of Centre Back plaits, in the skirt. Thus: If you wish the plaits in back of skirt at centre, ten inches on each side, lay the Back Bar of machine ten inches from front edge of goods. If the goods be *double fold*, place fold of goods toward you, and if *single fold*, we prefer to place the Back Bar of the machine near the front edge of goods, and join in a breadth of goods below Waist Line, in order to avoid a centre seam in skirt.

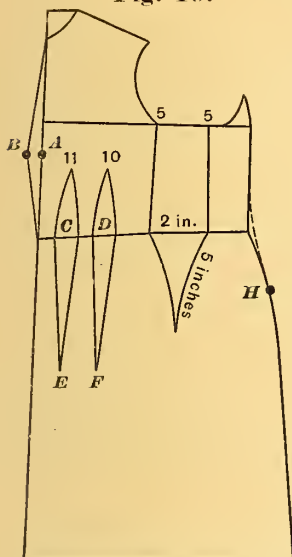
2.—After drafting Centre Back as usual, carry Skirt Lines down length of skirt.

3.—Carry Waist Line straight out across paper or goods, and place machine as far from Centre Back, as you desire plaits at side, or a better method is to place back of machine near selvage of goods, taking care that Waist Bar is on Waist Line. Now lay **A**, corner of Dart Rule on Side Body Plate of machine, **A** corner at waist, and edge of Rule even with edge of Side Body Plate, and move back of machine so the lower end of Rule will be about one inch from selvage. Then draft out the Side Body, carrying line along Side Body Plate and Dart Rule, to lower corner of Rule. This method will bring a straight selvage down front edge

of Back Skirt, thus, producing the nicest hanging skirt for this class of garment, as the fullness in back is prevented from falling forward. For Train Skirts, simply extend the Skirt Lines down the required length, sloping down gradually from Side Line, to centre of back at bottom.

TO CUT A POLONAISE.

Fig. 19.

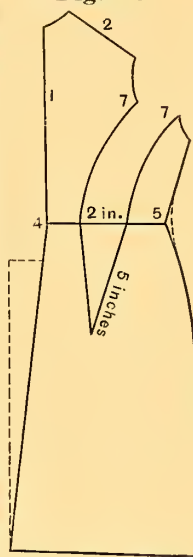


Polonaise is cut essentially the same as Princess, the only difference being the Front and Under Arm, Back and Side Body are in one piece, with a Dart of two inches at waist.

Front.—After drafting Front, extend Bust and Waist lines out straight, and move machine over making the space two inches at Waist, between the Front and Under Arm, and draft out Under Arm, bringing the lines together five inches below Waist. Be careful to keep Bust Bar straight and even with Bust Line when drafting Under Arm, as this will bring the Waist Lines evenly together when dart is sewed up.

Back.—After drafting Centre Back, move machine over, making the space two inches at Waist, between the Centre Back and Side Body and with Waist Bar on Waist Line, draft out Side Body, and bring lines together five inches below Waist. Carry down Skirt making fullness at bottom to suit wearer. The width at

Fig. 20.



bottom of Front, should be about 30 inches, and remaining fullness in Back Skirt at bottom. To get Side Lines at Hip Curve, (See instructions for Princess) plaits should be arranged at centre of back, as directed in Princess.

CLOAK SHAPE.

Cloak Shape is a curved line extending from curve at hip to a point on Side Line four inches above waist, adding $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at waist. (See dotted lines Figs. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.)

INK STAMPED FIGURES.

If Ink is put in the Stamped Figures they will show more plainly.

TO MEASURE BOTH SIDES.

For forms who differ in dimensions, or who are not alike at both sides, measures may be taken for each side and the difference divided (if not too marked,) and the waist drafted to the measure thus divided. Thus: say one under arm be 8, the other $8\frac{1}{2}$, use $8\frac{1}{4}$ for the whole, etc. This, we consider better than building up a form to increased deformity, by keeping up the inclination to differ, by fitting a dress down to the longest side, and up to the shorter, and this is especially hurtful in children, who have not yet attained their growth. Each time a dress is fitted thus, the inclination to increase the difference in form is increased, and thus mischief is the result. Better straighten the form with artificial help, or, if this cannot be done, padding should be used to build both sides alike. If padding is to be used, it should be used between goods and lining, if possible, and tacked firmly to lining.

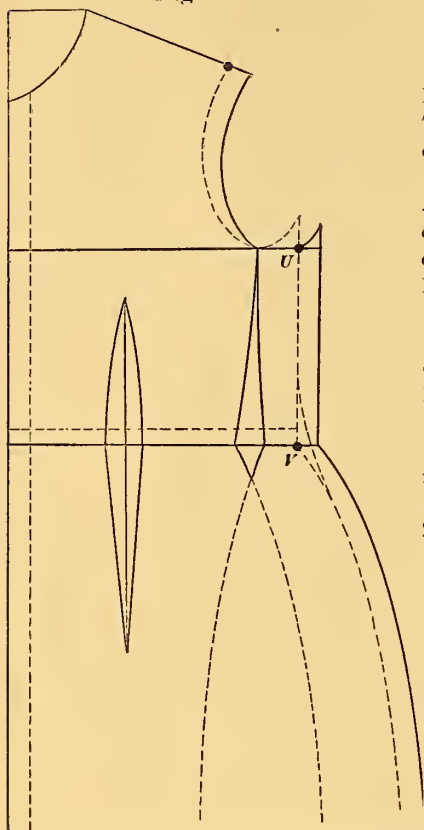
SLEEVE CUTTING MACHINE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Our regular price for Sleeve Cutting Machine is \$2.00, but we have concluded to sell it with the Buddington Improved Dress Cutting Machine, under certain conditions, for \$1.00. When ordering the Dress Cutting Machine and Sleeve Cutting Machine together, we will make the Sleeve Machine \$1.00, making \$6.00 for both machines. If ordering the Sleeve Machine separate you must send the coupon at bottom of last page with \$1.00, otherwise it will be the regular price of \$2.00.

DRAFTING FOR CHILDREN.

When measures are less than found on Machine.

Fig. 21.



1.—Front.—Set Shoulder Slide at 4.

2.—Set Neck Slide at Neck Measure.

3.—If Arm's Eye be less than 9, move Slide 4 (Bust Bar) up one-half inch for each measure less than 9. Thus, if Arm's Eye measure be 8, move Bust Bar up one-half inch above 9.

4.—If Under Arm measure be less than 6, set Under Arm at 6 and measure down Under Arm Bar the required measure, (If it be 5 or less) and take off at lower end of Bar the required amount, taking care to keep Waist Line straight with Bust Line. (See dotted lines above Waist Line in diagram.)

5.—Set Slide 7 (Waist Bar) so it will be the same distance below Bust Bar at Front, thus, bringing Waist Bar straight with Bust Bar.

6.—If Bust Measure be less than 26, set Bust at 26.

7.—Draft entirely around outside of machine, thus making the Front and Under Arm in one piece.

8.—Remove machine, if Bust Measure be less than 26. Place D corner of Dart Rule at junctions of Bust and Side Lines, and make dot U at Bust Measure found on Children's Bust Scale, on Dart Rule.

9.—In like manner, place D corner, at junctions of Waist and Side lines and make dot V, at Children's Bust Measure as before.

10.—Draw new line across these dots, continuing the line below waist as per dotted lines in Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

CHILDREN'S DRAFTING.

1.—Back.—Push in the Shoulder Slide as far as it will go.

2.—Set Bust and Waist to smallest measures on Bars.

3.—Set Back to Back Measure.

4.—Draft entirely around outside of machine and along upper edge of Bust Bar.

5.—Remove machine, and with D corner of Dart Rule at junctions of Side and Bust lines, make dot W according to Bust Measure.

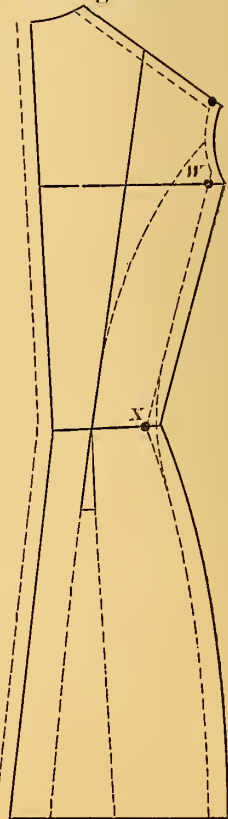
6.—In same manner, place D corner at Waist and Side lines, and make dot X on Waist Line, according to Bust Measure.

7.—Measure Shoulder Line and if too long take off at lower end of line, the required amount.

8.—Draw new lines crossing these dots and parallel with first lines drawn bringing drafting down to required size. Allow the line running from Waist to Arm's Eye to extend about one-half inch above first line, thus making Arm's Eye one-half inch smaller.

9.—Extend Skirt Lines down length of Skirt Measure, sloping in lines slightly, to avoid fullness at bottom of skirt.

Note.—If open back is desired, add one-fourth inch at Centre Back drafting, and deduct the same amount from Centre Front line of drafting. In cutting open backs, lay Front line on fold of goods, to avoid seam in front. As child's waist is not sharply defined, it is best to use cloak shape, or curved line at Side Waist, both in Front and Back drafting. Make these curved lines after drafting is completed. Make curved line in Back drafting first, then measure Waist Line of Back, and make curved line in Front drafting, adding in front the amount required to make waist right size. Side Body Wires in Back, and Darts in Front, are rarely used, if dart is required use only one dart.



SPECIAL RULES.

SIDE BODY WIRE OR SLIDES 6 AND 7.

Note 1.—The Back of Machine, being in one piece is a great advantage, as it enables operator to change the size of Back and Side Body instantly, by simply moving Slides **6** and **7**. The mark on Waist Bar is for medium measure. say waist 24 to 26, if waist is larger than 26, move Slide **6** to the right, if less than 24, move to the left. Slide **7** can be set anywhere from Centre of Arm's Eye down. Moving Slides **6** and **7** does not change the fit of dress, but changes the seams, enabling you to locate them where you choose. These Slides must not be moved after you commence to draft. With large Waist Measure, Slide **6** may come so far to the right, the edge of Slide will project beyond end of Waist Bar, if so, be sure waist is not moved from measure, as Waist Slide must be set to *Waist Bar* and not to edge of Slide **6**.

THE UNDER ARM OR SLIDE 13 AND 14.

Note 2.—As the Front of Machine is in one piece, you can cut the Under Arm any width you choose, by simply moving Slides **13** and **14** to the right or left. When Bust Measure is less than 36, it is best to set Slides **13** and **14** at **36**. When Bust is over 36 set to Bust Measure. Moving these Slides does not change the fit, but locates the seams as desired, they must be placed to suit before commencing to draft. If Bust Measure is not found on Bar, set to the measure that comes nearest to it.

HEIGHT OF DART OR SLIDE 6.

Note 3.—If you are in doubt about taking a correct Height of Dart Measure, set *upper* edge of Slide **6** two inches below *lower* edge of Slide **4**, thus showing two inches of Red Measure Strip between Height of Dart Slide and Bust Slide, this is a medium Height of Dart, and will be correct in most cases.

SHOULDER.

In both Back and Front Shoulder, the line at lower end can be raised one-eighth inch for each two measures above 40 Bust, for instance, raise $\frac{1}{8}$ for 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 46, etc. Line must not be raised at Neck, but at lower end of Shoulder, joining regular Shoulder Line at Neck.

THE DARTS.

We have constructed our Darts on a plan that gives you entire control over them, enabling you to cut any style of darts you wish. If you wish them to slope back, simply move Slides **10** and **11** (top of Darts) to the right. If you wish Second Dart larger than first, move Slide **12** to the left. If you wish Darts larger than Dart Rule gives, use Dart Attachment.

TO ENLARGE THE DARTS.

To make Darts larger than Machine gives, when set to regular measure, set Machine, Darts and all same as usual, and draft out the Under Arm, then catch the Dart Attachment to Slide **9**, and move Slide **14** to the right, making Darts any size you desire.

THE DART ATTACHMENT.

The Dart Attachment is a new and novel arrangement of our own invention and used exclusively on our Improved Machine. By its use, you change the Machine from an ordinary Basque to a French Bias Basque instantly. You can also make the darts larger or smaller as you choose, without changing the waist size. In fact, it gives complete control of the darts enabling the operator to use the small or large darts, as desired.

HOW DART ATTACHMENT IS USED.

It is used by turning it down and catching it around the rivet under dart wire at Slide **9** and then with hand on Slide **14**, (bottom of Under Arm Wire), move Slide to the right and the Dart Wire moves also. If a point strikes the rivet when attachment is applied, move Slide **9** a trifle, so the notch will catch the rivet. Attachment is only used on Slide **9** and when not in use is kept between Under Arm Wires. If it should become loose and fall from its position between the wires, take a short piece of thread and wind it around the rivet at Slide **14**, between the attachment and Under Arm Wire.

DRAFT UNDER ARM FIRST.

Never use Dart Attachment until you have set Machine, Darts and all, and have drafted out the Under Arm.

TO MAKE DARTS FARTHER FROM FRONT, ETC.

The Machine makes the first dart $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the Front, and the distance between first and second dart, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. If you wish to change this distance, draft out Front as usual, leaving out darts. Now move machine to make distance more or less as you wish and mark out first dart. Then move Machine again, making any space you choose between darts and mark out second dart.

WHEN BUST MEASURE IS LARGER THAN 50.

To cut for larger Bust Measure than 50, set Machine as usual, except the Bust Slides, which are set at 50. Then mark out the Under Arm. After drafting the Under Arm, add to the Front the required amount, by moving Under Arm Wire to the *Right*, *two measures* for each measure above 50. Remember these measures at Slide **13** and **14** (top and bottom of Under Arm Wire) are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart, two of them makes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, which equals 1 inch on finished garment as material is always cut double. If Bust is 51, move Slide two measures, if 52, move four measures, if 53, six measures, etc.

BASTING.

Basting, is one of the foundations of good dress making, its importance cannot be over estimated. Do not be afraid of taking too many stitches.

In basting goods on lining in waist or sleeves, a thread should always run along each tracing on seams and across waist line, taking short stitches on right side, and stitches about one inch or less on lining. This will assist materially in joining the seams in basting the garment together. In basting any curved seam where a rounded edge is to fit into a curved or hollow edge, the rounded edge should be held loose, as in joining Side Body to Centre Back outer edge of sleeve, sewing in sleeve, etc. In basting a bias edge on a straight edge, care should be taken not to stretch the bias side. In joining the different parts, always begin to baste at the waist lines. In basting shoulder seams, you will find back Shoulder one-half inch longer than front shoulder. Commence to baste at neck, stretching the front; bring it out even with back at arm's eye.

PRESSING, SEWING ON BUTTONS, &c.

Tailors believe in pressing, if you follow their example, you will take a press cloth, dampen it, (If dress cloth is woolen) lay it along each seam in turn and with a *hot* iron, press until the cloth is dry, afterwards press the bare seams, running the iron under the edges to prevent outlines showing on outside. In sewing on buttons or hooks and eyes, be sure to get them exactly opposite, or dress will be crooked and whole waist out of balance.

When basting on whalebone casings, they should be held loose. Whalebone casings should never be stitched on with machine, but crossstitched on with colored silk, or hemmed by hand.

SEWING.

The seams of basque must be stitched in absolutely straight lines, wavering, irregular machine work will ruin the otherwise perfect fit.

SLOPING BASQUES AT BOTTOM.

After getting the desired form of one side of bottom, pin securely together at waist line, and shape the remaining side by first.

THE RIPPLE BASQUE.

The ripple effect in basque below waist, can be produced by adding to each skirt line, of the centre back, side body, under arm and back line of front. Make dots four inches below waist and one inch outside of each skirt line, and draw new line from waist across these dots. You can add more or less by making the dots near or farther from line.

Fig. 23.

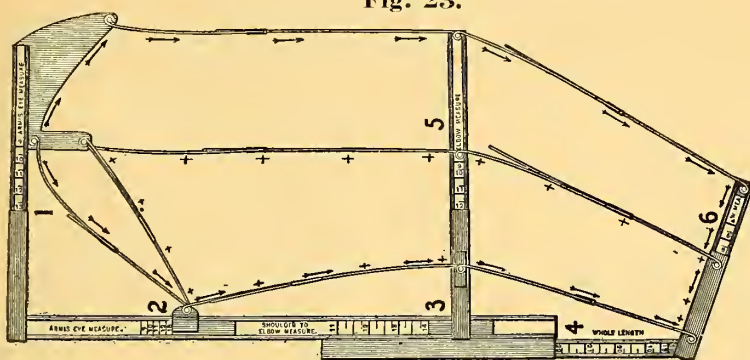
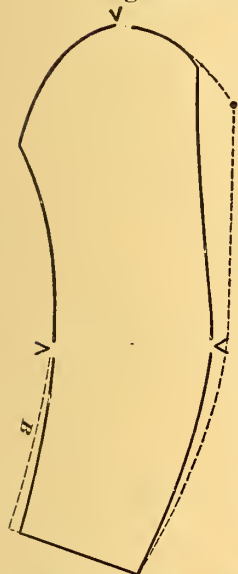


Fig. 24.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE BUDDINGTON DRESS CUTTING MACHINE.

- 1.—Set Slide 1 at Arm's Eye Measure.
- 2.—Set upper end of Slide 2 at Arm's Eye Measure.
- 3.—Set upper end of Slide 3 at Shoulder to Elbow Measure.
- 4.—Set Slide 4 at whole length of Sleeve Measure.
- 5.—Set Slide 5 at Elbow Measure.
- 6.—Set Slide 6 at Wrist Measure.

Instructions are also on each Slide of Machine. Place Machine on cloth and mark around INSIDE of WIRES and WRIST BAR (See Arrows) for upper portion of sleeve. Then move Machine and mark out under portion by following INSIDE WIRES and WRIST BAR. (See Stars.) Cut out sleeve allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch seam all around, notch at open space found at top and at elbow. See V in Fig. 24 and 25. Trace out lines and baste up.

To baste sleeve, first baste inside seam by placing tracings at top and bottom exactly together and follow the inner line of tracing. In basting outside seam, commence at top of sleeve and baste downward to a point about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch ABOVE elbow notch (Fig. 25.) Now commence at wrist and baste up to a point $\frac{3}{4}$ inch BELOW elbow notch, and gather the upper portion into this $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch space.

In cutting sleeves for long, slender arms, where there is not much taper from shoulder to elbow and little or no difference between the arm's eye and elbow measure, or if the arm be unusually short from shoulder to elbow there should be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch ADDED at wrist to UPPER portion of line running from wrist to elbow (See dotted line B) and the same amount deducted from UNDER portion at corresponding inside seam.

If you wish the upper portion of sleeve wider at top, thus bringing the outside seam lower at back, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch can be added to upper portion at outer seam at top, and the same amount deducted from under portion at corresponding seam. See dotted lines at top of sleeve in Figs. 24 and 25.

To cut sleeve without outside seam from shoulder to elbow, mark out upper portion, then turn Machine over, placing wire of under portion on line from shoulder to elbow, and mark out under portion of sleeve.

NOTE.—Diagram of Machine, Fig. 23, was taken when Machine was set at Arm's Eye 13; Shoulder to Elbow 14; around Elbow 12; whole length 22; Wrist 6.

Fig. 25.

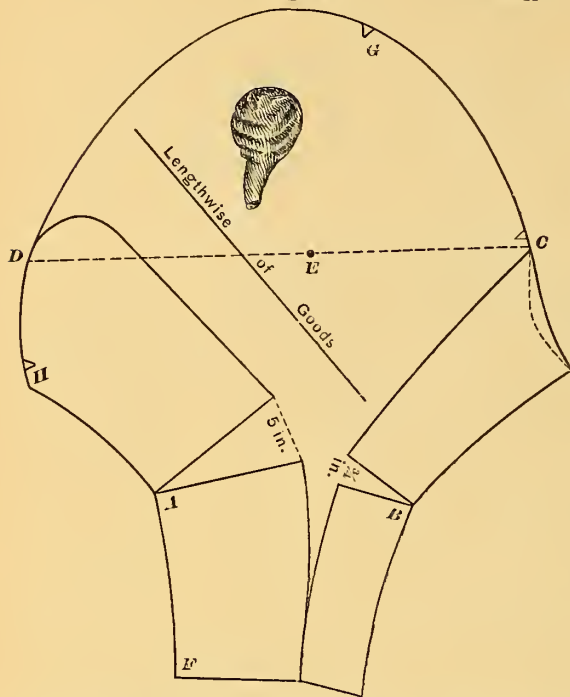




LEG O' MUTTON SLEEVE.

Fig. 26.

With one seam, lining is c



2.—Lay Machine on paper, (which should be at least thirty inches wide) four inches from edge, and Wrist Bar near the bottom.

3.—Draft out the upper portion of sleeve from Wrist Bar to Elbow Bar as usual, and draw line below Elbow Bar from inside wire to outside wire.

4.—Without moving Machine, place pencil below Elbow Bar inside Front Wire at A, and with pencil as a pivot, swing top of Machine to the left till it measures five inches from *end of Elbow Line* to *end of Elbow Bar*, then finish upper portion of sleeve as usual.

5.—Turn Machine over, placing Centre Wire straight with outside line, keeping wire on line four inches above wrist. Then mark out the under portion of sleeve to Elbow, and below Elbow Bar from *first* wire to the *middle* wire.

6.—Place pencil below Elbow Bar inside wire at **B** as before, and swing machine on pencil to the right till it measures $\frac{3}{4}$ inch between the end of *line* and

Elbow *Bar*; then finish under portion of sleeve as usual.

7.—With tape line, measure across drafting, from Arm's Eye to Arm's Eye at points shown by dotted lines from **C** to **D**, and make dot **E** at one-half of this measure. Dot **E** must be centrally and in a direct line between **C** and **D**.

8. -Now stick a pin through tape for a pivot at dot **E**, and with tape and pencil in one hand at a distance that will strike the points **C** and **D**, swing the circle for top of sleeve from **C** to **D**.

9.—With end of tape at **F**, stretch tape line straight across dot **E** and make notch **G** on upper line.

10.—Make notch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above the junctions of lines at **C**, and notch one inch above junctions of lines at **H**.

In cutting out, the outside lines only are used, all other lines are omitted. Lay drafting on cloth with line as shown in diagram, lengthwise of goods, and cut out, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch seam, then baste inside seams. Gather the sleeve along its upper edge, between the notches from **G** to **C**, and from **G** to **H**. Slip sleeve over lining, place inside seam of sleeve at inside seam of lining and sew in as usual bringing notch **G** at top of lining. To make sleeve larger, turn Machine farther on pencil, or if you want it higher at top, make line as far above as you choose. Sleeve drafted as above at measure given in Book, will measure about 29 inches from **C** to **D** and 32 inches from wrist to top.

Every one having the Dress Cutting Machine should also have the Sleeve Cutting Machine. It makes the outfit complete. With these machines you have a great advantage over your competitor who uses some of the old-fashioned and complicated systems. With our Sleeve Machine you can cut any kind of sleeve, large or small, with the instructions given above, a little ingenuity on your part, will enable you to change the lines to cut any kind of sleeve you desire, or that fashion may dictate.

Sleeve Machine Coupon.

Cut off this Coupon and send it to us with \$1.00 and we will send you our Patent Sleeve Cutting Machine.

[illegible]

Street No. _____ State _____

The Buddington Dress Cutting Machine

100,000 IN USE.

PATENTED 1883.



Awarded Medal, Diploma and First Prize at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago. 1893.

AWARDED FIRST PRIZES AT

Exposition, Minneapolis, Minn., 1882.

State Fair, Sacramento, Cal., 1882.

World's Fair, New Orleans, 1884-5.

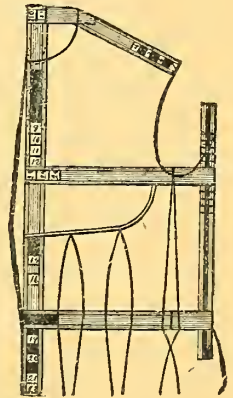
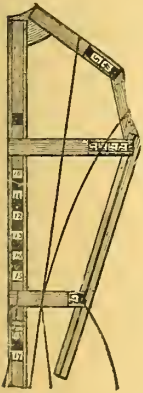
Exposition, Toronto, Can., 1886.

Exposition, St. Joseph, Mo., 1886.

American Institute Fair, New York, 1889.

State Fair, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1889.

and many other places.



We always keep a large stock of these machines on hand, and will supply them to our customers at the same price as heretofore.

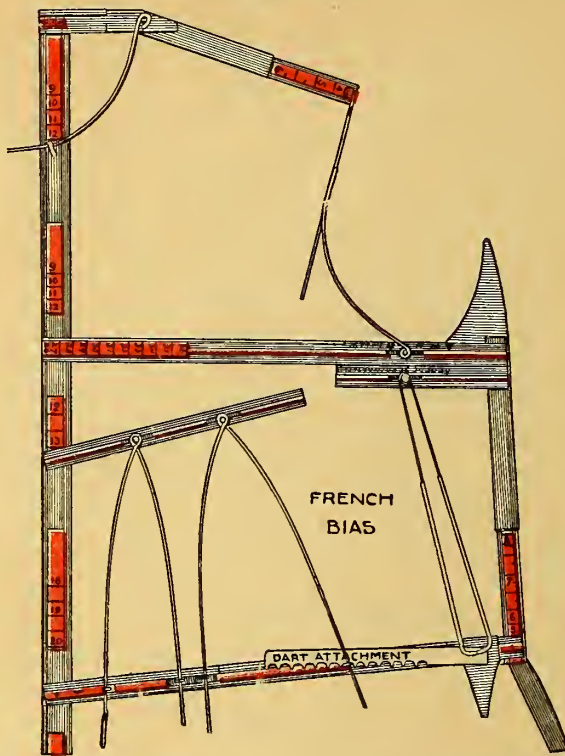
PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS WANTED!

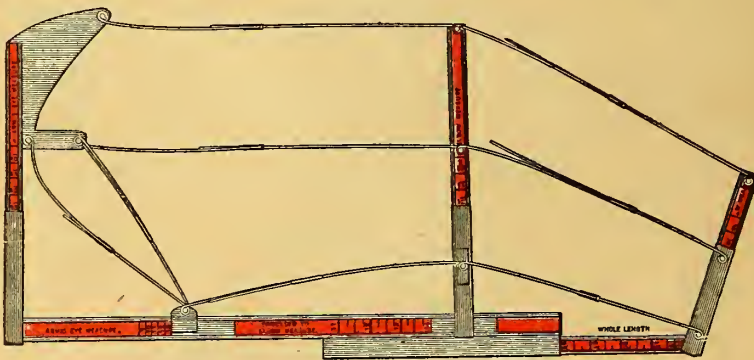
Either Ladies or Gentlemen.

Employment at Home!

An Opportunity to Travel!



The above engraving illustrates the position of Dart Attachment, Under-Arm and Dart Wire when set for Bias Dart.



THE BUDDINGTON SLEEVE CUTTING MACHINE.

There is a magnificent field open to Agents, in handling a system that *every* lady needs; that saves these ladies many dollars, and is so cheap as to be within the reach of the poorest.

With it any one can cut any style of garment from any fashion plate for the largest woman or the smallest child, and make perfect fit without changing seams or trying the garment on.

PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

either ladies or gentlemen, with small capital, can engage at once in a paying business. We do not sell territory, but **GIVE IT AWAY.**

Send a two-cent stamp for circular, and confidential Price-List to Agents. Knowing the agents does the largest share of the work, we believe they should have the largest share of the profits. Write at once.

F. E. BUDDINGTON, Inventor and Patentee,

2327 Indiana Avenue,

CHICAGO, ILL.